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FRENCH AERIAL FORCE AT DAKAR PREPARED TO RESIST INVASION BY U.S. TROOPS NOW IN LIBERIA

Effective Military Operations Impossible Till Raining Season Is Over

TOO LATE FOR 2ND FRONT

Hore-Belisha States Allies Have Great Need of Unifying Their Strategy

Domei

LISBON, October 23.—Just when Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, Commander-in-Chief of the French Air, Land and Naval Forces, went to Dakar, General DeGaulle proceeded to French Equatorial Africa and Belgian Congo, according to reports now being circulated.

Information reaching here from various quarters indicate that to effect the occupation of Dakar, land, air and naval forces will be needed. However, as the French air forces at Dakar consist of 500 to 600 planes, it would be difficult for one division of United States troops which advanced into Liberia to attack and occupy Dakar.

The raining season has not yet ended there, and it will be impossible to use tanks and heavy arms before the end of November or the beginning of December.

On the other hand, the American pressure on the Liberian Government is becoming coercive, and President Franklin Roosevelt is demanding the participation of Liberia in the war on the allied side. London newspapers are extremely dissatisfied with the American attitude, saying that the United States is more concerned about her own advance into Africa than in opening a second front.

Opportunity Disappears

Domei

LISBON, October 24.—L. Hore-Belisha, former British Secretary of War, remarked in his address given at Devonport, west of Plymouth, England, that the time for opening the second front has already gone.

"The time for opening a joint military operation in Europe in 1942 has already passed," he said. "The active Soviet offensive along the entire eastern front is about to be stopped, and it is out of the question to open a second front now. It is urgent for the allies to re-examine and to unify their strategy. Up to the present, Germany gained her victory because the allies had not yet unified their military operation. We must give up local interest for the sake of the whole, or else there will be developments that might concern us seriously."

CHUNGKING INTENSIFIES ECCNOMIC REGULATIONS

Death Sentence Recommended To Hoarders and Illegal Speculators

Domei

CANTON, October 24.—Harassed by a growing number of cases of civilian hoarding of vital commodities, a suggestion was made by a number of members of the Chungking People's Political Council at yesterday's session to mete out the death penalty to merchants who grudge sales or indulge in illegal speculations, according to Chungking information received here today.

In the course of yesterday's session, the Council was reported to have heard a report from Chungking Finance Minister H. H. Kung on the state of Chungking's finance.

Meanwhile, it was learned that a special committee of the Council will meet on October 26 to deliberate on three bills, including the control of commodity prices, development of the Northwestern District and the conclusion of a new treaty with the United States relative to the abolition of extrality rights in China.

Gen. Inoue Back From China

General Ikutaro Inoue, president of the Japan's Ex-Servicemen's Association, arrived in Fukuoka by plane on Saturday afternoon on his way to Tokyo, after completing a month's inspection tour of reservists in Central China, Hainan Island and Hongkong, according to Domei. General Inoue also comforted the Imperial Forces stationed in those regions.

British Planes Fly Over Switzerland; Swiss A.A. Guns Bark

Domei

ZURICH, October 24.—An air raid alarm was suddenly sounded at about 9 p.m. yesterday, at Lausanne, Geneva, Berne and other cities of Switzerland. At Lausanne, anti-aircraft guns went into action. Also at Berne citizens were surprised by the firing of A.A. guns. At Geneva airplanes of unknown nationality were seen for about 30 minutes, flying from the northwesterly to southeasterly direction. Again just before midnight, the alert was sounded at Geneva, and planes were seen heading northwest. It is believed that the British planes made the second air raid on Italy.

SITUATION IN INDIA DIVULGED AS GRAVE

India Independence League Attacks Statement Made By Leopold Amery

MRS. GANDHI PASSES AWAY

Nichi Nichi Report Claims Wife Of Noted Leader Died In Prison

Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, October 24.—Mrs. Gandhi, wife of the Mahatma, who was put under detention together with her husband, last August died, it is reported from New Dehli.

Mrs. Gandhi was imprisoned several times in the past because of her participation in anti-British movement. She is the idol of the entire Indian people.

When the British authorities started to arrest Indian leaders of the Indian National Congress in the first part of August, Mrs. Gandhi was also arrested and detained at an undesignated place (at the Aga Khan Palace, according to one report), but she finally succumbed due to her advanced age, it is reported.

Amery Statement Scored

Domei

BANGKOK, October 24.—The British are finding to their extreme chagrin and disappointment that the Indian situation is rapidly getting out of control as the conflicting statements of the Duke of Devonshire, British Undersecretary for India, and of Leopold Amery reveal, stated the Independence League Headquarters of India.

The Indian Independence Headquarters attacked the statement of the British Secretary for India as an absolute distortion of facts when the latter claimed in an interview with a reporter of an American daily that "All India is now working in close cooperation with Britain for the prosecution of the present war."

The incorrectness of Amery's remarks has been brought to light by the British Undersecretary for India, who has recognized in his recent statement that in several states in India, the British system for military transportation is actually paralyzed by the mutiny of the native people, the Independence League Headquarters stated.

The great difference between their statements clearly reveals the extreme disagreement of views prevailing among the British Government authorities. A brief study of the figures broadcast from Delhi from time to time, in spite of the optimistic view given by Leopold Amery, shows the serious position in which Britain stands at this moment vis-a-vis the Indian problem.

According to the figures broadcast from Delhi, the British troops and the British police force in the two months that have elapsed after the outbreak of the anti-British revolt have killed at least 2,000 native patriots and have arrested nearly 10,000 others.

Those bloodsheds and arrests, however, have been effected at the loss on the British side of nearly 1,000 buildings, including many police stations, railway stations, post offices and other public pro-

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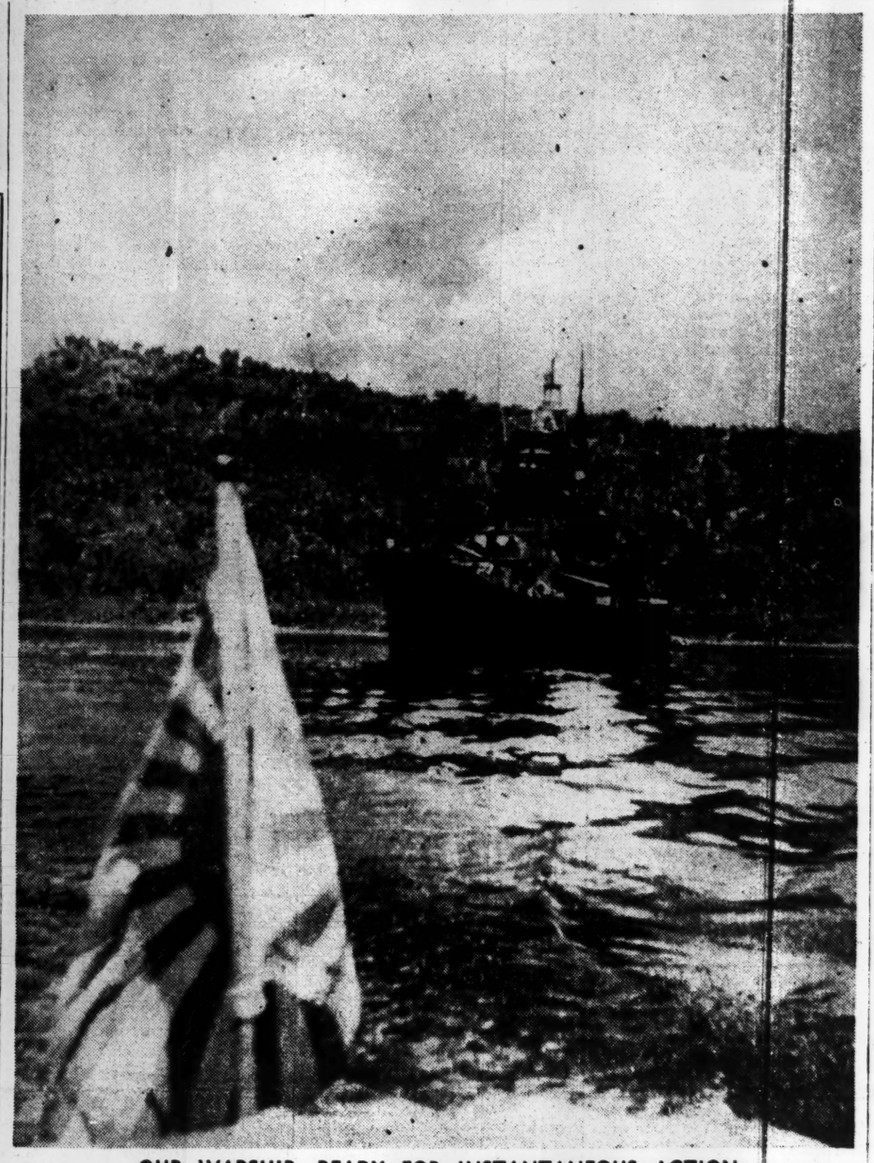

OUR WARSHIP—READY FOR INSTANTANEOUS ACTION

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

PROSPERITY REIGNS IN WUHAN DISTRICTS

Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang, Three Key Cities, Enjoy Economic Boom

Reflecting the return of peace and order to Central China, three of its key cities, Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang, today are enjoying an economic boom surpassing that of prewar days, as the fourth anniversary of the Japanese occupation of the commercial centers looms only two days away, the Asahi reported on Sunday from Hankow, according to Domei.

In the space of less than four years, the population of Hankow, the Asahi said, has leaped to 860,000, as of April this year, registering an increase of 60,000 as compared with the city's pre-war population.

The return of native inhabitants to their homes in Hankow has been phenomenal as witnessed in the figures that the population of the city at the end of 1939 recovered to 500,000 and then soared to more than 700,000 in 1940.

The population of Japanese residents in the three cities has increased from 1,800 in pre-war times to 15,000, and the Japanese today are playing an important role in the economic reconstruction of Central China, the journal said.

Meanwhile, in the field of welfare activities, Japanese authorities have been instrumental in opening and improving cultural and sanitary facilities in the three cities, the Asahi concluded.

CHIBA HEADS FOR FRANCE

Will Assume Post of Counsellor of Japanese Embassy

Domei

LISBON, October 22.—Shinichi Chiba, former Japanese Minister to Portugal, accompanied by his wife, left here yesterday for France by motorcar to assume his new post as Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy at Vichy.

Mr. Chiba left the Portuguese capital after transferring his official duties to Morindo Morishima, who has been appointed new Japanese Minister to Portugal.

Halsey Named Chief Of Anti-Axis Fleet In Southern Pacific

Domei

LISBON, Octobebr 24.—The Navy Department in Washington announced today the appointment of Vice-Admiral William Frederic Halsey as commander of the anti-Axis combined fleet in the Southern Pacific, succeeding Admiral Robert Gormley, according to a Washingtcn dispatch received here. The Vice-Admiral was formerly commander of aircraft carrier operations in the same region. It is understood here that Admiral Gormley will be given an important post in the near future. The Navy Department in Washington has avoided any explanation of the reason for the change.

AMALGAMATION IS SET FOR HOKKAIDO PAPERS

11 Different Journals Will Be Merged Into Single Paper From November

In order to meet the exigencies o the times, the 11 newspapers now published in Hokkaido will be amalgamated into a single paper, to be called the Hokkaido Shimbun, effective from November 1, it was announced by the newly formed Hokkaido Shimbunsha, reports Domei.

The papers to be amalgamated are: Hokkai Times, Otaru Shimbun, Shin Hakodate, Asahigawa Shimbun, Asahigawa Times, Murorar Nippo, Tokachi Mainichi Shimbun, Kitami Shimbun, Abashiri Shimpo, Kushiro Shimbun and Nemuro Godo Shimbun. The amalgamated company will publish both morning and evening editions at Sapporo, Hakodate, Asahigawa and Kushiro, and only evening editions at Muroran, Obihiro and Kitami.

The amalgamation of the Hokkaido papers is in line with the recent tendency of the Japanese newspaper business to combine many small newspapers into a few large ones in order that the equipment, structure, and communication facilities may be improved and expanded so as to enable them to perform their heavy tasks with efficiency and accuracy.

GREAT COAL DEARTH SUFFERED IN U.S.S.R.

Government Now Making Frantic Efforts to Increase Production

Domei

KUIBISHEV, October 24.—In the face of the fast approaching winter and confronted by a serious shortage of fuel, particularly coal, as a result of the loss of the Donetz basin, the Soviet Government is making frantic efforts to increase coal production. In support of the Government's endeavors, the Soviet press is daily carrying news items and articles urging the general public to economize in the consumption of coal.

It is believed that the important role hitherto played by the Donetz colliery in the execution of the wartime fuel policy of the Soviet Government will henceforward be assigned to the colliery in the Kuznetsk basin.

The latest estimate puts the coal deposits in the Kuznetsk basin at 150,000 million tons, or about six times as much as in the Donetz basin. According to the Pravda, the production at the Kuznetsk colliery during September showed an increase of 6.8 per cent over the output in the preceding month, but that failed to reach the planned amount.

The Pravda also stated that all the mining workers in the Don basin have been transferred to the Kuznetsk basin where necessary machines have been installed at the colliery. Under the circumstances, the Soviet Government pins high hopes on the working of the Kuznetsk colliery, the Pravda added.

Following the transfer of the afore-mentioned mining workers, it was further reported, the production at the Kuznetsk colliery has recorded an improvement, the average daily production during the first half of October showing an increase of 4.3 per cent over a similar period for September. It was admitted, however, that even this increased production does not reach the planned amount.

As a means of making up for the loss of the Donetz colliery, the Soviet authorities have also orga-

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GERMAN FORCES ENTER GELENJIK, SOVIET PORT SOUTH OF NOVOROSSISK

'Shirayuki,' Famous Imperial Charger, Retired After 10 Years' Noble Service

The famed white thoroughbred stallion, "Shirayuki," or Snow-White, which has become known to all the people in the Japanese Empire as His Majesty the Emperor's favorite charger, recently was turned loose to enjoy a well-merited life of quiet retirement after ten years' faithful duty in the Imperial service, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi, reports Domei.

Bred in one of the world-famous Hungarian stables, the majestic Imperial charger of blue ribbon Araoian strain was imported to Japan and chosen by the Imperial Household Ministry as one of the Imperial mounts in 1932.

The Yomiuri-Hochi said that "Shirayuki" earned the affection of His Majesty the Emperor by its noble behavior and natural dignity and was accorded the honor of bearing His Majesty the Emperor at various official functions, including the grand army maneuvers.

The 21-year-old stallion, the journal reported, served for the last time on February 18, on the occasion of the first official celebrations in commemoration of the sensational victories scored by the Japanese Armed Forces in the War of Greater East Asia, when it appeared on the Nijubashi bearing His Majesty the Emperor before thousands of cheering Japanese subjects who streamed into the Imperial Plaza.

Meanwhile, the Yomiuri-Hochi said that authorities of the Board of Imperial Mews now are striving to find a successor to "Shirayuki," preferably a pure-white charger, and already several pedigreed horses are undergoing training and inspection at the Board's riding grounds.

VIOLENCES CONTINUE TO FLARE UP IN IRAN

Anti-British Sentiment Mounts As Food Shortage Begins To Become Acute

IMPORTS RESTRICTED

Britain Demands Complete Right to Supervise National Iranian Army and Finance

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, October 24.—The disturbances in Iran are daily gaining in magnitude and the present Saltanah Cabinet is at a loss how to cope with the situation. Evidently the strong anti-British sentiment entertained by the people of Iran as a result of the invasion of the country by the British troops is the direct cause of the disturbances. Furthermore, the disturbances are aggravating in proportion to the increasing shortage of foodstuffs in Iran which has been brought about by the large entry of British troops.

The Iranian Congress is said to have compiled a provisional budget calling for an apropriation of 50,000,000 Rials to be used to relieve the keen shortage of food. The Iranian Government is further said to have planned to import wheat from India but the plan failed to materialize because strict restrictions are being exercised by the British authorities over the importation of the Indian wheat.

It is said that the British authorities have allowed Iran to import only 2,000 tons of wheat from India, and to make matters worse, the distribution of wheat imported from India is said to have been restricted by the authorities to such areas in Iran as have been occupied by the British troops. And even if the distribution of the 2,000 tons of wheat be limited within the city of Teheran, the quantity will be enough only to last for about two weeks, it is said.

British Deceitful

It was while the former Iranian Cabinet was still in existence that the British authorities have been trying to place Iran under its obligation by their deceitful policy. Such being the case, Britain has been only antagonizing the Iranians and particularly in view of her oppressive and drastic measure with which she attempted to get Iran to rally to her side in her war against the Axis Powers, the Iranians are said to have been enraged. And it is obvious enough that this deep-rooted animosity entertained by the masses of Iran have now openly come to the surface.

The true situation surrounding what led the Iranians to start the demonstrations against the British authorities was made clear by the secret news broadcast from India last Thursday. According to this broadcast, it is said that the British forces stationed in Iran have been trying to secure a firmer grip on the entire armed forces of the country, now that the German forces are marching southward toward the

(Continued on Page 2)

REICH FORCES TAKE KEY CITY OF TUAPSE

German and Rumanian Troops In Western Caucasus Make Good Progress

REACH VOLGA RIVER

Soviet Artillery Positions Subjected to Constant Bombings By Axis Units

Domei

BERLIN, October 24.—German forces attacking Tuapse completely occupied the port city yesterday, after taking the northeastern height of the city in fierce battle after smashing enemy resistance, the German military authorities announced today.

Germans Continue Advance

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, October 24.—The German High Command announced today that the German-Rumanian forces operating in the Western Caucasus region have further advanced, despite bad weather and difficult mountain terrains, and that the Axis forces in the northeast of Tuapse have taken several important mountain positions.

During the course of the operations, German air units seriously damaged two Soviet freight ships along the coast of the Caucasus.

German torpedo boats suddenly attacked the port of Tuapse last evening, and unleashed two torpedos into an enemy warship and set fire to it. Several enemy torpedo boats were seriously damaged. The entire German torpedo boats safely returned to their base, the announcement added.

Reach the Volga River

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, October 24.—German forces attacking Stalingrad have succeeded in occupying the Red October Arsenal today after fierce fighting, and marching through the factory grounds, they reached the shore of the Volga, the German High Command announced today.

After the occupation of the Red October Arsenal, infantry and tanks units also occupied various buildings and streets, waging hand-to-hand street fighting with defending Soviet troops.

The northern defense line of the Soviet forces was completely destroyed, and German air corps constantly bombed the Soviet artillery positions on both shores of the Volga.

Chiang's Envoy Meets Hull

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 24.—The Chungking ambassador to Washington is said to have had an interview with Secretary of State Cordell Hull at the State Department Saturday, according to a Washington dispatch. During the interview Hull is said to have handed to the ambassador the text providing for the abolishment of the American extra-territoriality in China and to have asked him to relay the information to the Chungking regime.

Furious Air Duel Rages On Egyptian Front

BRITISH LOSSES BIG

London Public Particularly Concerned Over Unexpected Battle in N. Africa

Domei

LISBON, October 24.—German tank and infantry units entered the port of Gelenjik, Soviet base on the Black Sea, 29 kilometers southeast of Novorossisk, according to a Vichy broadcast today.

Air Battle Staged

Domei

ROME, October 24.—The Italian High Command announced today that an unprecedentedly large-scale air combat was staged over the Egyptian front today between 200 Axis and British planes, in which the enemy suffered 55 machines shot down. German and Italian losses, the communique added, were only ten planes.

The Italian High Command also revealed that on October 21, 12 enemy planes were shot down and that on October 22, another 20 were accounted for, when British air units attempted unsuccessfully to raid the Axis front lines.

Since October 20, the British Air Force has been very active but is finding itself no match for the German and Italian units.

According to well-informed quarters, meanwhile, Britain and America are said to have landed planes at a point in the Belgian Congo from where they are being transferred to the Egyptian front. It is further reported that the British are planning an all-out attack before the German air units are brought back from the Soviet front.

British Counter-Attack

Domei

BERLIN, October 24.—The British 8th Army stationed in North Africa is said to have launched a counter-offensive against the German and Italian forces. Since several days ago, the British forces in North Africa have been reinforced and the present move is believed to be an attempt to assume an offensive war against the combined Axis forces on the North African fronts but it is doubtful if it will meet with any measure of success, although reports from the front state that the British forces are equipped with picked divisions.

The British tank and infantry units which are attempting to advance toward the German and Italian lines laid with mines are said to have already suffered heavy losses, while the British forces which attempted to land in the Marsa Matruh Bay are said to have been repulsed by the Italian coastal defense units and air forces.

Axis Well Prepared

Tokyo Shimbun

SHANGHAI, October 25.—The British Military Headquarters at Cairo announced that since the evening of October 23, a great counter-attack was commenced on the Egyptian front under the protection of air units. This report has greatly excited the London public, it is said, as British military activity in Africa was commenced much earlier than generally expected.

The British are loudly playing up the offensive started jointly by the British-American-de Caulle forces, while Germany is maintaining a calm attitude. Information reaching here from neutral countries, meanwhile, states that in the El Alamein area fierce fighting is developing.

In this connection it must be remembered that the German and Italian forces on the Egypt front have their air bases quite close to the firing line, and thus are in very favorable position.

The British are declaring that the present offensive will decide the future of the Mediterranean, but the chances of a British success are very slight. The German and Italian forces under Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel are well prepared for the British offensive, plan of which was already known to them.

BIG STRIDES MADE BY CHOSEN PEOPLE

Progress Due to Success of Japanese Government's Overseas Policy

Chosen had been reared in the past as a colony of Japan, but today the colonial aspects have disappeared and the name Chosen only remains to indicate that it is an extension of Japan. Chosen has drawn close to Japan and is working in perfect harmony, so much so that its aspects are almost identical to Japan Proper. This may definitely indicate the success of Japan's overseas territorial policy, according to Nobusei Maeda in an article appearing in the Gaiko Jiho. He discusses various phases regarding the unification of Japan and Chosen as follows:

When Chosen first became a protectorate of Japan, the standard of living was extremely low. The economic conditions were also in a paralyzed state, with vast deforested lands. Today, however, as the result of the successful application of the Forestation Plan, emphasized under the Chosen Administration, the forests of Chosen have all been completely transformed into verdant growths. From this alone, one can judge the successful results of 35 years of Chosen administration. Even at present Reforestation Day is observed and this movement is still continued.

Considered from the historical, geographical and national defense standpoints, Japan and Chosen are really interdependent on each other. The union of Chosen and Japan as seen today, resulted from the predestined relationship of the two countries as well as from the successful working of Japan's assimilation policy. However, we cannot overlook the ability of the Yamato race in fully recognizing the special relationship existing between the two countries and successfully carrying out the assimilation policy, which is regarded as the most difficult part of any colonization policy. I do not intend to applaud this policy as a universal law of colonization. Shortcomings exist in such a policy if regarded as a principle, as judged from the history of the world's various colonies over a long period.

A Unique Relationship

The relation between Japan and Chosen belong to an entirely different category that cannot be judged from the experiences of other countries or from general theory. The success of Japan's assimilation policy toward Chosen is due to the special topographical relation between the two countries. It is a well-known fact that the two were closely related even in prehistoric days. In Japanese mythology, Susano-o-no-Mikoto, is supposed to have lived on the peninsula. The remains of the ancient civilization in Keishu, a city in Shiragi are found to be similar to that which existed in Japan at the same period.

In the study of the ethnology of the Japanese and Chosenese it has been ascertained that both are from the same race and origin. The differences in the physique of the Japanese and Chosenese people are said to be less than the difference found regionally in Japan itself. With the advancement of the international position of Japan and consequently her position as a leader of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the importance of the unifications of the two countries from the standpoint of national defense, has come to be fully recognized. Japan, Chosen and Manchoukuo are to form the nucleus of East Asia. The development of Manchoukuo, the brilliant achievements of war and the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, have all contributed in moving the thoughts of the 24,000,000 Chosenese people and in awakening as to their destiny resulting in the movement for closer union with Japan.

Political Unification Move

In keeping with this, tendency, movement for the political unification with Japan has been inaugurated. This was preceded by the granting of the Imperial Rescript with respect to fair and impartial treatment toward the Chosen people, the granting of civil rights to the Chosenese in Japan, the reforming of the school system similar to the one existing in Japan, the choosing of Japanese family names to replace Chinese names, assuming the obligation of payment of taxes, the application from 1944 of the same military conscription law to replace the volunteer system now in force, together with other innovations and reforms. The Chosenese are now constitutionally assuming almost the same obligations as the Japanese nationals.

At present in every part of Chosen movement is afoot to bring the Japanese language into common usage, to regularize the routine of life, and to awaken their consciousness as loyal subjects of His Majesty the Emperor. Every Chosenese is desirous of becoming a national of the Empire. They seem to be fully aware of the joy and pride of being Japanese nationals.

The attainment of the harmonious condition existent today between Japan and Chosen, is largely attributable to the awakened consciousness to racial destiny resulting from the changes in the surrounding situation such as the Wanpaoshan Incident and the establishment of Manchoukuo as a nation. The enlargement of the consciousness of the Chosenese as Orientals, as the result of the sharing of common international destiny in the War of Greater East Asia has also contributed. This change can be well seen in the attitude of the Chosenese.

Relies on Japan

As Chosen is still not financially and economically independent, she has relied on Japan for financial support. In the field of industries much contribution was made by the industries in Japan.

The time has arrived for Chosen to discard completely her colonial characteristics and unite with Japan. Japan and Chosen are becoming more closely related due to the firm establishment of Chosen's position as a nucleus in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Under this conception Japan, Chosen and Manchoukuo should cooperate for the formation of national defense.

The interchange of materials and distribution of capital are now being contemplated. At present, smooth trade is being carried out among Japan, Manchoukuo and North China. Capital is supplied mainly by the Deposit Bureau of the Ministry of Finance, and through the hands of syndicate banks. The Bank of Chosen and Chosen Industrial Bank, as members of Japan's Banking Control Association, are doing their part in unifying the finances of Japan and Chosen. The control of capital in Chosen is undertaken by the Chosen Banking Organization, of which the two banks mentioned above play important roles.

The Chosenese together with the Chinese occupy a leading position among the various people of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. There are many educated young men in Chosen, endowed with great capabilities. They have attained excellent records at the Imperial universities in Japan, many passing the higher civil service examinations to become government officials. At the Keijo Imperial University, the highest honors are often won by the Chosenese. Not only among the intelligentsia, but also among the youths contacted on the streets and trains, there is a surprisingly large number of promising young men. With adequate education, their future promises much possibilities.

BIG SUCCESS ACHIEVED BY JAPANESE EDUCATION

Number of Schools Increases to 28,720 Within Short Interval Of 70 Years

Since Japan's first education system was established 70 years ago, Japanese education has made remarkable strides with 11,000,000 students now attending 28,720 schools in the country.

According to a report by the Education Ministry issued one year after the establishment of the educational system, there were only 1,145,820 students attending 12,556 public and private grammar schools, one normal school and three public and 17 private middle schools. There were no universities, industrial schools or high schools at that time.

Present day Japan, in addition to 118 colleges, has 45 universities, 2,638 high schools, girls' higher schools, industrial schools, and 26,037 national primary schools.

Violences Continue To Flare Up in Iran

(Continued From Page 1)

Caucasus. Several days ago, the British Government, it is said, expressed their dissatisfaction through the British envoy regarding the refusal of the Iranian Government to declare war on the Axis Powers. And the result was that the British have taken the following steps:

1. Iran shall place the full direction and command of the national army of Iran under the supervision of the British forces.

2. The finances of Iran shall be placed under the supervision of the British Government.

It is to be noted that at present in view of the strong anti-British sentiment permeating the entire nation of Iran, Britain could hardly ture the country into a useful and strategic military base for the British forces, even if she would succeed in bringing the Government of the country under her direct control.

Great Coal Dearth Suffered in U.S.S.R.

(Continued From Page 1)

nized a special investigation committee whose duty is to survey the nature of the soil in the Volga basin, the Ural district, Northern and Western Siberia and the Kazakustan district. The plan to conduct the survey is based on the anticipation that enormous coal deposits will be found there.

JAPANESE CLEAR UP SWAMPS IN PAHANG

Nippon Soldiers Built School in This Region to Educate Inhabitants

Rapid progress is being made in Malaya, particularly in the central and eastern sections of the peninsula where the Japanese soldiers are engaged in the task of developing the areas covered with jungles and swamps, a Domei dispatch from Shonan states. The untiring energy of the soldiers is even being extended to the education of the native inhabitants, the report adds. The gist of the Domei account follows:

The western coast of the Malay Peninsula has well-equipped railway facilities and filtration plants. Cities with a population of 10,000 to 200,000 are already manifesting signs of prosperity and development in spite of the fierce battle which was fought in this area.

However, the eastern parts of the peninsula still are covered with jungles and thickets. The Japanese soldiers who arrived in this section seven months ago were said to have been carrying on their work despite the continuous attacks from jungle insects. Day after day, the Japanese soldiers are exerting their utmost for the development of the jungles and deserted land as well as for the education of the natives there.

Speeding along the paved, winding road of the Pahang mountain ranges, smoke was seen soaring up from the nearby jungles. Evidently the fire was purposely set to clear the areas. The entire area of Pahang State is 36,200 square kilometers and the population is 230,000, including 130,000 Malays, 73,000 Chinese and other inhabitants. The density of population in the State is not more than 13 persons per square mile.

Small Town

Kuala Lipis is the largest town and also the seat of the State government and has ten households. It looks like a small deserted village and can hardly be called a town. The natural resources and industries are still undeveloped. Some overseas Chinese are engaged in cultivating rice, sweet potatoes, corn tapioca and potatoes but due to the difficulty of transportation they do not have enough supply of salt, sugar, tobacco and wine.

The garrisons stationed in Pahang State are devoting themselves to the rehabilitation of the lonely hamlets. The noble self-sacrificing spirit of the young soldiers seems to radiate from their faces. The soldiers stationed in the village southwest of Kuala Lipis started the teaching of the Japanese language early in June. The teaching staff consists of one instructor and four assistants who are busily writing articles for text-books and working out a teaching plan. Some 250 children are enrolled there, mostly Malays, Chinese and Indians sent from well-to-do families. During the morning they learn Japanese songs, handicrafts and gardening.

Due to the steady efforts of the soldiers, the education of the native inhabitants is progressing rapidly. However, according to one of the instructors, there is an urgent need of more buildings and teachers. He said that unless all schools are made free of tutition and placed under the direct control of the respective State governments can there be great improvement.

PLAN TO CONSECRATE MATENA HILL DECIDED

Amaterasu O-Mikami to Be Enshrined and Cenotaph to Be Erected

Domei

DAVAO, October 24.—A project to consecrate Matena Hill as a spiritual center for the 20,000 Japanese residents here, by enshrining Amaterasu O-Mikami on it has been decided by the Japanese Association here. The hill was a scene of severe battle during the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia.

The plan also includes the erection of a memorial and cenotaph for the Japanese war dead on the holy site, it is said.

The purification ceremony of the site for the monument has already taken place.

TEACHERS TO ASSEMBLE

Domei

RANGOON, October 25.—The Japanese military authorities here are having some 1,000 Burmese teachers assemble at the city from the different localities of Burma, in order to acquaint them with things Japanese in the ultimate hope of revising the education which is to be imparted to the natives of the newly-built Burma. To the assembled, an autumn university lecture course will be offered, beginning from October 26 and lasting for ten days, with Dr. Ba Maung and other administrative officials as chief lecturers.

Press Comments

Sunday, October 25

ASAHI—Defense of Dakar
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Motherless Allied Nations
NICHI NICHI—New Chamber of Economy

Defense of Dakar

ASAHI—What the real intention of the United States and the British Empire concerning Dakar is not yet clearly known, and naturally it is uncertain how they would act. Admiral Jean Francois J. Darlan, Commander-in-Chief of the French Air, Land and Naval Forces, arriving at Dakar on October 22, announced the message of Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Chief of State, that whatever attack might be made against that port France would protect it with every possible means.

In the early part of October when the danger of Dakar was reported, the French authorities announced their determination to defend Dakar with arms, if necessary. Thus it is believed that considerable preparations have already been made for the defense of the port.

France, after the conclusion of the armistice with Germany and Italy, regarded it the most urgently necessary step for her very existence to maintain her colonies. The armistice permitted France to retain French warships, necessary for the protection of colonies, within the water outside the mainland of France. Thus it may be said that the French Government was given the duty of protecting her own colonies.

If France were to lose Dakar, it may so develop that she would be impossible to hold the entire French colonies in West Africa, Morocco, Algeria and others. Then the great French colonies which were established since the beginning of the nineteenth century would be entirely lost. France will then become a second-rate nation, holding no longer any important position in world politics.

Thus it is expected that in the event of the British-American forces' unjust attack on Dakar, France would try to repulse such invasion with her best efforts. Even against the second invasion by the British forces against Madagascar, the small French force bravely resisted, and the British forces are still unable to occupy the entire island.

Dakar was already attacked unlawfully by British naval forces in September, 1940, but the French forces had successfully repulsed them. Today France has a considerable naval strength at Dakar with the Battleship Richelieu 35,000 tons, many cruisers, destroyers and submarines, and thus she has much confidence in repulsing the attack from the sea. But if the British naval forces are reinforced by American land forces, French forces may find it a hard battle. Yet France must defend Dakar against the Allied forces, not only for her own interest but to live up to the spirit of the Axis nations who are fighting the allied countries.

Motherless Allied Nations

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of President Franklin D. Roosevelt of the United States, reached London Friday by air. It is reported that she will remain in London for two or three weeks. It seems to be one characteristic of the Allied nations that women take very active roles in politics.

What part Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt plays in American politics is well known. Then in the Chungking regime which is fully depending on the United States, Mrs. Sung Mei-ling is interferring in various affairs. England is the country where the Mrs. Simpson affair and many other such cases which are beyond the understanding of Japanese people are always developing.

"A woman trying to be wise, loses in selling a cow." says an Oriental adage. Such Mei-ling has even sold the country. Since ancient days, the role of Oriental womenhood has been entirely different. In the Orient, the Woman sacrifices her life for the sake of her husband or her children. Oriental women possess the sacred spirit of sacrifice. Willing to do any work, they look for no reward. At home they look after the household duties and children's education. It is out of this feminine spirit that the glorious fighting forces of Japan are nurtured.

Since ancient times, those who only take and do not give end in conflict, rivalry and hostility. Women should look after households and rear children, but if women meddle in politics and argue, such a nation will never live in peace.

Labor strikes and disputes in the United States and the British Empire are resulting in reducing their fighting strength. Then it is quite natural that the United States and the British Empire disagree on the question of opening a second front. Where there is no harmony and love of service there can be no victory. Leaders of the United States and the British Empire should know the evils that are fatally destroying their very life.

The United States and the British Empire have now lost their "mother" and "homes," and they have become animals only intent upon obtaining material things. They gained considerable wealth by their invasions and conquests, and what brought them such immense wealth is now ruining them. That is what is to be expected.

It is laughable to see them still relying upon their material strength to win the war. It is like competing in an air race with a plane whose engine is out of order. The very material strength on which they are so fully depending for their victory and glory would finally crush them, because they lack something decisive to control material strength.

New Chamber of Economy

NICHI NICHI—The outline of a new plan for establishing Chambers of Economy was announced recently by the Government, and the Chambers of Commerce and Industry throughout the country studied the proposal. It is believed that many Chambers of Commerce and Industry submitted their view regarding the proposal to the Government.

Of course it is not known what views they expressed to the Government, but the general tendency of their attitude can be imagined. But whatever some persons might say, it would be impossible to prevent what is proposed by the Government.

When all other structures have been revised and reorganized it is impossible for the Chambers of Commerce and Industry alone to remain in the former system. The cooperation of the authorities and public is necessary for producing an effective new structure.

In establishing the wartime controlled economy, the system so far adopted is that of forming control associations. This system has become the nucleus of the wartime industrial controlled economy. Therefore other industrial controls also have to be established along a similar line. There is no reason whatever for the control association system to be applied to important industries alone. Of course, the control of important industries is the primary aim, but other fields have to be equally controlled.

Thus it is proposed that the Chamber of Economy is to be established. Control associations cover important industries, and aim at increasing production and efficiency. The proposed Chamber of Economy must become an auxiliary organ to cooperate with control associations.

It is natural that the proposed chambers of economy must be established locally, with a central organ to effect their coordination. Economic affairs to be controlled by the proposed chambers of economy would be varied, and thus the Government proposed that they should be established in all prefectures. We believe there is no objection to this wish.

U.S. SENATE APPROVES NEW CONSCRIPTION BILL

Sent Back to House of Representatives With One Amendment, Passed by 58-8 Vote

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 24.—According to a Washington dispatch, the conscription revision bill providing for a lowering of the conscription age of American youth, which was approved by the House of Representatives on October 17, has finally passed the Senate with a 58-8 vote.

Following passage of the bill by the Senate, it was immediately returned to the House of Representatives. The Senate made one amendment, calling for the training of youths ranging in years between 18 to 19 for a period not less than one year within America before being dispatched abroad.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION IN HONGKONG SUGGESTED

Chinese Residents' Association To Take Main Part in Its Establishment

Domei

HONGKONG, October 25.—Another brighter aspect of the Hongkong rehabilitation program was disclosed Saturday when Mr. Ichiki, Chief of the Civil Affairs Department of the Government-General of Hongkong, expressed at an interview with Chinese pressmen, the necessity of organizing a charitable institution for the relief of the poor.

It was further learned that with the support of the Japanese military authorities the Chinese Residents' Association will take a leading part in the establishment of the organization.

JAPANESE TO PUSH F.I.C. DEVELOPMENT

Experts Now There Will Study Means to Increase Natural Resources Output

Yomiuri-Hochi

SAIGON, October 24.—Masayuki Yokoyama, Chief of the Party for Investigation of the Natural Resources in French Indo-China, who arrived at Saigon to take up his post as adviser to the Japanese Embassy there, in a press interview given on October 23, expressed his wishes and hope concerning the development of the natural resources in the country as follows:

"In May, I returned to Japan carrying with me valuable information acquired of the natural resources in this country after many days' strenuous efforts exercised in collaboration with all members of the National Resources Investigation party. This valuable knowledge has since been submitted to the competent authorities for reference.

"My present visit to French Indo-China in the first place is aimed at the development of natural resources which up to the present have not been worked, and in the second place, at the increase of the production of such natural resources as are already worked.

"As a preliminary measure, we must see the competent authorities of French Indo-China, so that we may set about our work with their perfect agreement. The national resources in view may be divided into underground resources, resources on the ground, and aquatic resources. Among the others, we are deeply interested in the non-ferruginous ores, rice, corn, forestry products, live-stock, fish, shellfish, salt, hydro-electric power and others.

"The government authorities of this country are also showing much interest in the enterprises we have decided on. Therefore, the prospect is bright and no difficulty whatsoever is anticipated."

Situation in India Divulged as Grave

(Continued From Page 1)

perty, amounting in value to 20,000,000 rupees.

In order to suppress the country-wide anti-British riot, the British authorities in India have stopped the activities of about 50 local administrative organizations, while imposing a fine on various communities amounting to 10,000,000 rupees, as was officially admitted by the British authorities. From these figures, it is very clear that Britain is confronted with an extraordinary difficulty relative to the maintenance of its control over India.

Ridiculous Move

In correction with the report from London that the British Government has dispatched several Indians to the United States in order to represent the Indian people at the Pacific Association Conference to be shortly opened at Washington, the Independence League of India sarcastically commented:

"Nothing can be more ridiculous that the attempt of the London Government to cajole the Indian people by sending 'their representatives' to the Pacific Association Conference which is to be held to discuss the new order of the Pacific where the influence of the Anglo-American peoples have been completely wiped out due to the complete defeats they have experienced at the hands of the Japanese Forces. Moreover those 'representatives of the Indian people' can have nothing to say at the conference for the benefit of their fellow people at home.

Under the present condition, there is no reason why India should have its rights or interests represented at the conference in question, except that Britain, following its withdrawal from India which now appears inevitable, may appoint them as leaders of the puppet government it is planning to establish in India in case of necessity."

HAINAN ISLE THROBS WITH BRISK ACTIVITY

Large Number of Japanese Technicians Assist in Huge Reconstruction Projects

Hainan, 13,000 square-mile island which separates the Gulf of Tongking from the South China Sea, throbs with the bustle of reconstruction activities, the Asahi reported today from Hoihow, states Domei.

At Yulin, in the southern extremity of Hainan, large-scale construction work has been initiated, and a 36-meter highway encircling the town has been nearly completed, the Asahi said, while more than half of the government and civil establishments also have been constructed.

A program for the development of mining resources at Pehli, which boasts an estimated population of 400,000, is rapidly underway, parallel with efforts to develop Hoihow as a commercial center, the paper reported.

Meanwhile, the journal said that the planting of Taiwan rice in Hainan Island is proving highly successful, with an acre yielding 22 bushels.

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EDUCATION REFORM IN P.I. IS ADVOCATED

Dependence on Others Must Be Abolished for Nation's Rebirth, Says Scribe

The Filipinos should do away with the idea of depending on others for education and should foster the spirit of self-dependence, if they desire to regenerate their mother country in the field of education and culture, reports the correspondent of the Tokyo Shimbun in Manila, in an article entitled, "Report on the Philippines as I Found It." His account follows:

For the rebirth of the Philippines, the idea of depending on others and the racial inferiority complex hitherto entertained by Filipinos should be dispensed with entirely. Instead, they should foster the spirit of autonomous self-dependence. However, in order to foster this spirit it is necessary to first reform their educational system.

Formerly in the Philippines 30 per cent of its annual financial budget was allocated to educational expenditures and for the employment of many teachers. But it was substantially the so-called American stereotyped mechanical educational which only has served to mislead them. Such education undoubtedly has degraded to a sort of ornament, and consequently those who received such education have become dispirited. In fact, the education prior to the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia in the Philippines was one which taught only self-enjoyment.

Proclamation Issued

On February 7 the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines made public a proclamation concerning the fundamental educational policy of the country. It pointed out that as the country is now part of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere the Filipinos should cooperate in the construction of the proposed New Order in Greater East Asia. No doubt the primary purpose of the proclamation was to get the Filipinos to fully realize the significance of the construction of the New Order, abandon their time-honored idea of relying on America and Britain, as well as to awaken in them the self-realization that they are Orientals. Only thus, are they able to establish a pure indigenous culture, or to foster the moral and justice-loving spirit which is a unique product of all Orientals. Besides, the spreading of Japanese education and spirit with the gradual abandonment of English education were stressed in the same proclamation, with emphasis on elementary and practical education.

With regard to the reopening of schools in the Philippines detailed instructions have also been given in the proclamation. In reopening these schools, priority has been given to those schools of primary education and then to higher schools in the order of their standard.

In the proclamation was a clause providing for the appointment of a commission of Japanese and Filipino educational experts who are to examine the contents of all text books. Such text books which have been approved by this commission are to be put gradually into practical use. On June 1, 27 schools in the suburbs of Manila and approximately 70 others throughout the Philippines reopened. The number of these schools will increase with the gradual compilation of the budgets by the different provinces in the country. The Trinidad Agricultural School in Baguio and the San Carlos Agricultural School in Pangaminan have been reopened. The University of the Philippines had discontinued all its courses with the exception of medicine and agriculture, but on August 25 permission was granted to resume its courses. The St. Tomas Medical College was also permitted to reopen on the same day.

Japan's Guidance Needed

In view of the need of proper education of those who will assume the leadership of the new Philippines in the future, stress was laid on the improvement of their academic traditions, and the need of placing them under the careful guidance of Japanese professors.

In order to employ qualified teachers the Military authorities have established in the San Andrews Primary School in Manila a training institute on September 1 for all prospective primary school teachers. A total of 160 primary school teachers were selected from the different provinces in the country for training in this institute. The subjects taught include the Japanese language, Japanese history, Japanese spirit, current topics, Japanese music, gymnastics, etc. After completing these courses these teachers will be qualified as instructors of Japanese. Moreover, religious education, which were given in the schools, was abolished by the Military authorities. On September 20 this year officials decided to abolish co-education in all middle-grade schools in the country after careful consideration.

The learning of Japanese by those who are to assume the leadership in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is absolutely necessary. From this standpoint, the military authorities, realizing that the shortest way to understand Japan's culture was to master the Japanese language, issued a proclamation announcing that Japanese and Tagalog will be the official languages to be employed by all. A movement for the spreading of Japanese has been started. Also a cultural movement was launched by the Filipinos for spiritual reformation as well as to improve their livelihood.

Message to Vargas

Commander Homma, of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines, on the eve of his departure from the country, delivered the following message to Chief Administrator Vargas, and members of the executive commission of the Philippines:

"The only way for the Filipinos to lead a worth while life is to understand the true intention of Japan and to realize that they are Orientals. The construction of the new Philippines is possible only when this basic spirit, is secured in the fields of politics, economy, industry and education. The veneer of European and American culture must be removed instead and must return to natural and unique traditions of the Philippines. Then it is necessary to effect reformation of their livelihood on fresh and invigorating spirit.

On September 11, about 50 Japanese and Filipino men of culture, held a New Philippines Culture Conference and, as a result, a cultural movement was started throughout the country. This led to the creation of the New Philippines Cultural Construction Federation with different organizations and groups in the country as its members. The interest with which the Filipinos are studying Japanese is mounting steadily.

CAPACITY AUDIENCE HEARS FOURTH JUVENILE CONCERT

Pupils of Professor Suzuki Give Extremely Good Rendition of Masterpieces

A capacity audience greeted the fourth Juvenile violin concert by pupils of Professor Shinichi Suzuki, president of the Teikoku Music Academy, held yesterday from 6:30 p.m. Sunday at the Hibiya Public Hall, states Domei.

Personally tutored by Professor Suzuki, who strongly advocates an early training in music, 16 young boys and 16 young girls exhibited surprising musical maturity.

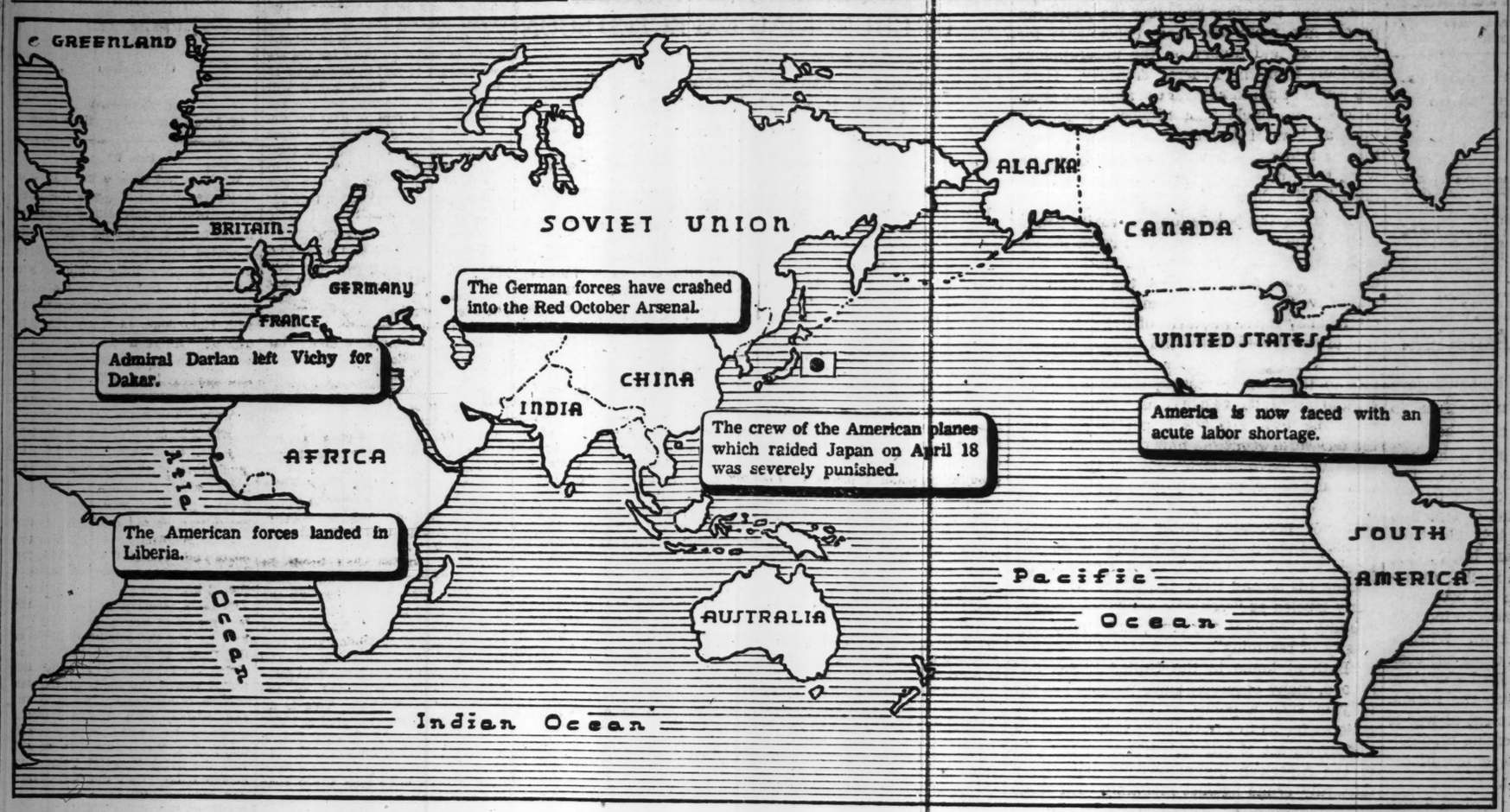
The program included variations based on the theme of "Twinkle Twinkle Little Star" by four-year old Miss Kazuko Yamada; Beethoven's Minuetto by Master Makoto Takamiya, age six and Bach's Concerto No. 1. by Master Masumi Kurosowa, age seven.

Alert Sounded in Vichy

Domei

VICHY, October 24.—An air raid alarm was sounded at Vichy this afternoon, and one airplane of unknown nationality flew over a point about 40 miles west of Vichy. The plane machine-gunned and wounded three persons.

THE MOST SIGNIFICANT EVENTS OF LAST WEEK



THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

29 Basic Plans for 1943-44

Measures for the vigorous prosecution of the war, comprising 29 policies of major importance, all to be carried out during the 1943-44 fiscal year, were announced by the Board of Information on October 22 after they had been approved by the Cabinet. These measures, which are essential for the execution of the nation's basic policy of bringing the War to a successful conclusion to permit of the firm establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, fall within five categories.

Manchou Minister to Bangkok Arrives

Cheng Yu, first Manchoukuo Minister to Thailand, arrived in Tokyo on October 21 en route to Bangkok. Commenting on his mission, Mr. Yu, who is the eldest son of the late Cheng Hsiao-hsu elder statesman and former Premier of Manchoukuo, stressed the increasing need of closer cultural relations between Thailand and Manchoukuo as co-partners in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. He expressed the firm conviction that there are no problems between the two countries which cannot be diplomatically solved, adding that he is determined to execute his duties in the spirit of absolute sincerity, the traditional spirit of all Asiatics.

U.S. Airmen Heavily Punished

Heavy punishment has been meted out to the captured members of the crews of the American warplanes which raided the mainland of Japan on April 18, the Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters announced on October 19. These airmen, who completely ignored the principles of humanity by bombing schools and killing non-combatants, have been severely punished in accordance with military law.

On the same day, a proclamation was issued by the Commander of the General Headquarters for Home Defense to the effect that the crews of any enemy aircraft raiding Japan, and those which after raiding Manchoukuo or areas of Japanese military operations, and came within the jurisdiction of Japan, committing inhumane acts, will be punished even with death, and other heavy penalties.

Last Rites Held for Army Hero

Final tribute was paid to the late Lieutenant-General Naotsugu Sakai, heroic Commander of an Army Corps operating on the Chekiang-Kiangsi front, on October 18 in an impressive funeral service solemnized with Buddhist rites, held at the Aoyama Funeral Hall.

His Imperial Highness Prince Kuninaga Kaya, who once was trained by the distinguished officer, specially honored the occasion with His Imperial Highness' attendance and graciously burned incense for the repose of the Lieutenant-General. Many other important personages attended the last rites at which messages of condolence by Premier General Hideki Tojo, other dignitaries and 19 ranking officers, including the supreme commanders of the Army Forces in the Southern Areas were also read.

The late Lieutenant-General Sakai died a heroic death on the Chekiang-Kiangsi front on May 28.

Tokyo City Set-up to Be Streamlined

The administrative structure of Tokyo is slated for streamlining in accordance with the wartime situation. In this connection, the Tokyo Special Municipality is proposed by interested quarters as the most suitable system for adoption for it would mean a strengthened administration that would automatically eliminate overlapping in administration and supervision. The benefits derived from streamlining administration would result in a double-strengthened internal structure, the elimination of overlapping in the municipal administration of education, public works, sanitation, public establishments and others, and a clear-cut division between the supervision of the prefectural government and the Home Ministry.

Gifts for 246 Prolific Families

Two hundred and forty-six out of a total of 2,145 families who were officially commended last year, are to soon receive annual monetary gifts from the Welfare Ministry. The money is to help toward the education of the children. The monetary gifts amount to ¥200 for students attending middle-schools and ¥500 for others in higher educational institutions.

First Anniversary of Tojo Cabinet

October 18 marked the first anniversary of the formation of the Tojo Cabinet—a Cabinet that has been confronted with but brilliantly solved problems of a stupendous magnitude. And at its head, Premier General Hideki Tojo, has nobly fulfilled a task that required the utmost concentration, unflagging energy, and an indomitable spirit to overcome all obstacles in order to place the internal structure of Japan on a solid wartime footing.

The 100,000,000 people of Japan are indeed fortunate in having such a Cabinet and such a man as General Tojo at its head. Small wonder that today the Nation stands united and firmly determined to fight to the last to attain the ideal of Asia for the Asiatics.

Miners Save Over ¥70,000,000

Reflecting the positive cooperation of Japanese workers in various fields of national activity, a survey by the Welfare Ministry reveals that during the one year period ending June 30, miners working in principal mines under the supervision of Tokyo, Osaka, Fukuoka and Sapporo Mining Inspection Offices, saved a total sum of ¥70,139,348. This figure, the Ministry revealed further, represents an increase of 34.2 per cent, or ¥18,397,408 as compared with the previous year's savings by miners.

Indian Uprising Continues Unabated

The Indian Nationalists' heroic fight for independence continued with increasing determination last week and despite the relentless measures being adopted by the British, the uprising shows no sign of abating. The Hure tribesmen are especially active in their movement for freedom and as a result of their demonstrations popular feeling in the Northwestern Frontier Province is hourly increasing against the British. Meanwhile, 300 more Hure tribesmen have been arrested, this bringing the number of Hures under detention to 3,000.

War Anniversary Program Set

It was decided at the conference of Vice-Ministers held late last week that the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia will be observed by the nation for seven days beginning December 5.

The first three days will be devoted to events looking back at the year filled with magnificient victories, and the hundred million people of the Empire will be asked to make their determination still firmer to carry the war to victory. December 8, the day on which war was declared, will be commemorated with solemn ceremonies and programs of enlightenment. The last three days will feature a movement to strengthen further the national fighting power.

Irish Attack U.S. Troops

In a surprise attack from the rear, some 50 Irishmen, armed with light machine guns and trench mortars, caused havoc and heavy casualties among the ranks of an American Force which had landed on an undisclosed port of North Ireland early last week. The news of the attack was broadcast from an underground broadcasting station of the India National Congress Party and picked up in Bangkok.

FILM WORLD ENJOYS PROSPEROUS SEASON

Motion Picture Companies Gain Substantially Since Enforcement of New Policy

The statements of accounts published by various motion picture companies in Japan for the first time since the enforcement of the new structure in the cinema world of this country in April show substantial increases in their profits. This is mainly due to rationalization of management, which has made it difficult for most cinema house proprietors here to enrich themselves at the expense of the motion picture production companies, says the Oriental Economist in a recent issue.

When the enforcement of the new structure in the cinema world here was announced, all movie companies more or less anticipated a decrease in their profits. Instead their income from the various cinema houses under their management was increasing steadily under the new structure.

The situation grew brighter due to the liberal supply of films beginning August and with the appearance of the southern regions as a new field for their activities. At present, all parties concerned are conducting studies relative to the policy to be followed by them in the southern regions. The opening of branch offices and the establishment of motion picture producing companies in these regions will be decided shortly.

According to the statement of accounts published for the first six months of this year, the Toho Motion Picture Company realized a net profit of ¥1,570,000 which corresponds to 69.7 per cent of the company's capital. This figure, compared with that for the previous six months, is somewhat smaller. This is perhaps due to a conservative estimate. We have reason to believe that the real net profit of the company for the first six months of this year could not be smaller than that for the preceding business season by reason of the fact that their expenditure must have been higher than in the first half of this year.

Meanwhile, the real income of Toho this year must have been larger than the figures given above, for the company realized a gross profit of ¥4,450,000 from its ten pictures newly filmed during the five months ending August last, the income for each picture amounting to ¥445,000 on an average.

According to the figures published by the company its income for the first half of this year was in excess of ¥10,000,000, showing an increase of ¥1,120,000 as compared with the preceding six months. At the same time, the given figures show that the business and filming expenses of the company for the first half of this year were ¥3,578,000 and ¥4,488,000 respectively, showing an increase of ¥258,000 in the former and ¥948,000 in the latter. The total expenditure of the company for the six months in question was ¥10,073,000 showing an increase of ¥1,139,000 in comparison with the preceding six months.

In this respect also, we have reasons to suspect a conservative estimate by the company and believe that the real expenditure must have been much smaller.

Thus, not only Toho, but all other motion picture companies in Japan are doing a very remunerative business at present and are, therefore, in a position to easily disburse substantial amounts of capital for the production of new pictures in the southern regions—their new field of activities.

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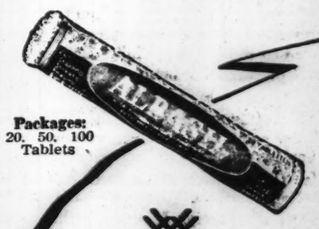

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TOKYO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1942

Whither Prodigal America?

No instance of America's wilful disregard of truth is more outrageous than its refusal to see that one of the major causes of the present world conflict has been and still is the "red ink" public finance of the United States. The federal layout of eighty billion dollars for the current fiscal year, a major part of which is financed by debt, might be lightly dismissed as merely one of wartime frenzy but for the fact that the meteoric rise is a further aggravation of the chronic disease in the body politic of the United States. It serves to indicate at least one answer to the question: Whither America? The piling of public debts has been a perennial feature of the New Deal ever since the first year of its sway over the nation. America's frenzy under the pretext of war is not merely the cause of this seeming prodigality but is now clearly seen to be one of the results of the cancerous disease.

The visit to London by the United States Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. brings the matter once more into the limelight. It was he who was chiefly instrumental in planting the germ of the disease nine years ago, when he initiated the so-called managed currency to boost wages and prices in the United States in complete disregard of the interest of the rest of the world. In the course of its realization, it left the World Monetary and Economic Conference of London in a wreck. It clogged up the reasonable channels of international trade. It foreclosed all possibilities of moderating Germany. It led to the imposition of discriminating tariff schedules against the nations that were struggling to counterbalance the lack of material resources by thrift and industry. And it culminated in the formation of the Anglo-American-French monetary pact of September, 1936, realigning the major "have nations" against the "have nots" long before the word Axis gained its current usage. It was an economic jingoism which was bound to have serious international consequences.

From the start, the profligate scheme was designed to thrive on the plight of the rest of the world. Roosevelt's wrecking crew at the International Monetary and Economic Conference in London knocked out the last support from under the already precarious international economic structure. That was four months after Roosevelt's first inauguration. During the eight months that followed, the economic conditions of Europe deteriorated so fast that the flow of capital from Europe to the United States became a veritable exodus. Morgenthau was quick to take advantage of the new trend. His juggling of the dollar's gold content proceeded apace with the financial deterioration of Europe, while, at the same time, he found the opportunity to launch the now notorious deficit financing of the New Deal.

In January, 1934, the dollar was devaluated to sixty per cent of its gold value. A two billion-dollar fund was established from the proceeds of this transaction to become Morgenthau's chief weapon in his attempt to bring international exchange under American domination. In February the popular unrest in France exploded in the violent street riots of Paris, which were soon followed by the turbulence of the Popular Front movement. In the same month, the Social-Democratic Party of Austria staged a general strike in Vienna, which invited a trench-mortar bombardment of the Marx Haus. The outflow of European capital to the United States now became a stampede. In that month, the time money rate in the United States reached the unprecedented low level of one per cent while the Federal Reserve rediscount rate in New York was lowered from two per cent to one and a half. The ten billion-dollar deficit financing by the Treasury was absorbed by the nation without any difficulty. The Treasury's refinancing of Liberty Bonds, in huge sums of one billion and two billion dollars, was easily converted from the old rate of 4.25 per cent to the new 2.5 per cent. The temptation for the Roosevelt administration to consolidate its position by stupendous dollar squandering became irresistible.

The Roosevelt policy thus adopted was a two-pronged affair—one prong aimed at the continued aggravation of economic unrest abroad and the other prodding the American people into more and more dependence for subsistence and luxury on the unscrupulous handouts from the Federal Treasury. Here, the world began to witness the appalling spectacle of an Uncle Sam Shylock, trampling upon all laws of decency and reason to steer himself into a course which inevitably led toward the world upheaval in which mankind finds itself today.

At home, the population was easily pampered by the poisoning nectar of relief money and the pork barrels of public works. The artificial wage scale provided the ground for successive field days for organized labor. The discrepancy in the standard of living between that of the United States and those of the rest of the world became wider and wider, giving rise to the ever increasing demand for unreasonable trade restrictions. Thus, willy nilly, the United States began to champion the old-world economic imperialism, to which the major "have nations", notably Great Britain and France, promptly gave support.

The wreckless policy of "red ink" national economy proceeded under many different labels. During Roosevelt's first term, the labels were the economic recovery measures. During his second term, the policy was variously labeled as "economic security", "pump-priming", "shots in the arm", and finally "necessity of rearming".

Both at home in the United States and abroad, many observers have pointed out the folly of such a policy as this. Some have gone as far as to say that the policy was not merely an act of self-destruction on the part of the American Commonwealth but was a dastardly crime against mankind. All these warnings, however, were ignored by the majority of the people of the United States. The creeping disease had progressed to an advanced stage. Franklin Roosevelt and his henchmen accelerated its aggravation. Its ravage became so threatening toward the end of 1941 that the more courageous among the world Powers, notably those of the Axis, were finally called upon to stamp out the vile contagion by the force of arms. The self-destruction of the United States by her vicious deficit finance would have been a matter of time without the present war. But now that more than half the world population have taken the task upon themselves to punish the United States for her criminal prodigality, the saner minds in the United States may rest assured that the eradication of the evil will be forced upon her much sooner whether she likes it or not.

Our Desire Is Always for Peace

We have been repeatedly accused of belligerent designs and expansive ambitions. Perhaps to European nations, with their traditions of conquest and colonization, it may be inconceivable that we are not animated by the same spirit of aggrandizement that has often led them into war. But to any one who cares to study the history of our foreign policy nothing can be clearer than the constancy of our desire for the maintenance of peace, our final recourse to war being forced upon us by the necessity of safeguarding our national existence. The very nature of our civilization, in fact, prohibits aggression against foreign nations. Confucianism, which is an epitome of the agricultural civilization of China, is essentially self-contained and non-aggressive in its nature. Later came Buddhism to reinforce the root-idea of contentment and self-restraint. Not once during the whole of their history do we find the native dynasties of China and India ever coming into collision with each other. (Excerpt from Kakuzo Okakura's "The Awakening of Japan")

Meiji Restoration Was Also Reformation

The Meiji Restoration was at the same time a reformation. In emerging from an Asiatic hermitage to take our stand upon the broad stage of the world, we were obliged to assimilate much that the Occident offered for our advancement and at the same time to resuscitate the classic ideals of the East. The idea of the reformation is clearly expressed in the Imperial declaration of 1868 which stated that national obligations should be regarded from the broad standpoint of universal humanity. (Excerpt from Kakuzo Okakura's "The Awakening of Japan")

A Year Ago Today

October 26, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

Major-General Lewis H. Brereton, commander of the Bombardment Wing at Savannah, Georgia, has been transferred to the Philippines, the U.S. War Department disclosed today. The assignment has been constructed to indicate the Philippines already has a large and powerful air force.

* * *

Although the Japanese-Soviet Trade Treaty initiated in Moscow some time ago has not come into force as yet, various problems pending between Japan and the Soviet Union are being solved one after another, said Itaro Mizuno, Director of the Trade Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, in his press interview upon his arrival in Tokyo this morning.

* * *

Members of the Marine Shipbuilding Workers of America, an industrial union affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organization, employed by the Robin Drydock and Repair Company in Brooklyn, today voted to strike tomorrow at 7 a.m. The labor tie-up is expected to affect 6,000 workers. The Robin Drydock and Repair Company holds a contract to repair all damaged British merchant ships entering New York harbor and also is handling defense work.

FALL OF CURRENCY STRUCTURE OF CHUNGKING EXPECTED SOON

Chiang Issues Worthless Currencies but Demands People Pay Their Taxes in Kind

By SHIGEO IMURA
Special to the Japan Times Advertiser and Contemporary Japan

(Concluded From Yesterday)

Irrespective of new or old, all the paper currencies of Chungking have been prohibited from circulation in Shanghai and Nanking areas since June 25, 1942, while they are being gradually driven out of circulation from the three important provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anwhei. The new fapi issued by the Central Reserve Bank of China is shortly likely to become the sole legal tender in these sectors. Any monetary schemes of General Chiang Kai-shek in these sectors cannot materialize owing to the gradual increase in the penetrating political power of the Nanking Government. It is thus a foregone conclusion that the fapi of Chungking is destined to settle in hinterland rural areas. The inability of the Chiang administration in this connection is glaringly exposed by the fact that the so-called link between the American dollar, customs gold note and new Chungking bank notes is proving a mere eyewash.

In the early period of the monetary operations of the Chiang regime the fapi was convertible into foreign exchanges to a certain extent under the silver exchange system. Subsequently, its conversion into foreign exchanges became extremely limited, though it was boosted by the granting of American and British credits. Today, however, General Chiang Kai-shek appears to be at the end of his resources. The present arrangement for making the customs gold note a legal paper money must indeed be the last expedient devised by him. Yet this last measure is nothing but a scheme to deceive the people. Therefore, it has no value as the last expedient, and as such, the new bank notes, are undoubtedly doomed to flow into the farming villages in the interior and settle there.

The essential function of a currency as demanded at this stage is to facilitate the acquisition of materials and goods, that is, to have a currency as a medium to acquire materials and goods. Money today does not need to have an intrinsic value to perform its function properly. The metallic currencies which contained a certain quantity of metal which could be used for other purposes, have now been replaced by paper currencies made of valueless material. And the value of these paper currencies is supported and enhanced by the resources of goods and materials which they command. Logically, the economy of the Chungking regime is faced with a collapse as it fails to make its currency function properly. It would be impossible for Chungking to obtain materials and goods from the agrarian districts with its old fapi which is being gradually congested in village areas.

Figures Not Reliable

It has been widely known since long ago that the financial figures kneaded up by Chungking are not quite reliable. Nevertheless, they are, in general, considered official figures and are used as a basis for rough estimates of financial conditions of the Chiang administration in the absence of other authoritative data. According to a Chungking announcement, its budget plan for the fiscal year of 1940 involved a sum of 6,700 million yuan, which indicated an expansion of 40 per cent, compared with the actual expenditure of 4,800 million yuan for the 1939 fiscal year, the latter figure corresponding to a combined total expenditure for two fiscal years of 1938 and 1937, and that its budget for the 1941 fiscal year increased by 65 per cent to 11,000 million yuan. The same announcement added that the budget for the 1942 fiscal year amounted to 16,500 million yuan, an increase of 50 per cent over the previous year. It seems that this budget, a greater portion of which constitutes military expenditure, has been balanced with the aids of loans and increased taxes. As to the sources of the revenue to cover the expenditure of 16,500 million yuan, the Chungking regime disclosed that the principal source of revenue was taxes. It claimed that it would attempt to increase receipts from taxes by 2,500 to 3,000 million yuan during the one-year period ending August 31, 1942. However, receipts from income tax and other direct taxes were estimated at merely 300 million yuan or so when the budget was prepared. Moreover, the situation then was such that receipts from Szechwan Province, the mainstay of the Chungking regime, and Sikiang Province were estimated at only 100 million yuan, and thus, it is impossible for the Chungking authorities to raise revenues to the level of 1,000 million yuan even if they make large increases in the rates of salt gabelle, consolidation tax, customs duties and other indirect taxes. The only method open for them is to increase the rates of land tax, which is collected by local governments.

Tax in Kind

The Chungking authorities appear to be optimistic that they will be able to bring receipts from land tax up to more than 10,000 million yuan before the end of the current fiscal year by effecting a ten-fold to fifteen-fold increase in the rates of land tax. As the prices of rice have risen by more than 3,000 per cent from the pre-China Affair days in the interior regions of China, the farmers should be able to get off with a payment of merely 4 per cent of the pre-China Affair land tax if paid in currency. However, the Chungking regime is collecting land tax in kind in view of the drastic advances in the prices of rice, and at the same time are buying up surplus rice on a compulsory basis. This naturally has engendered the plight of both landlords and tenant farmers. These compulsory measures together with perpendicular rallies of general commodity prices, are exerting heavy pressure on the farmers and are driving the agrarian economy toward collapse and disorder. It is, therefore, obvious that these measures would be a drain on the tax resources, even if they are made to work temporarily to yield land tax receipts as anticipated by Chungking. Yet the officials of the Finance Ministry of Chungking are complaining about the slowness in the collection of land tax in kind and the compulsory purchase of surplus rice.

In addition to increased taxes, the Chungking regime has been attempting to expand its monopoly system. Articles under the monopoly system under contemplation include salt, sugar, tea, matches, tobacco and alcholic beverages. In September, 1941, it ordered the manufacturers of these six articles to register at competent offices with a view to enforcing the monopoly system. However, this plan did not progress as expected, and it was as late as May 26, 1942, that it promulgated an interim regulation governing salt monopoly, and similar systems for the remaining five items were enforced at a subsequent date. The finance authorities of Chungking expect that these monopolies would yield 1,600 million yuan of profits for the 1942 fiscal year. Nonetheless, it is apparent that they will find it well-nigh impossible to realize their objective.

Problem of Regulation

Theoretically speaking, there is little doubt that the monopoly of such items as salt, alcoholic beverages and tobacco can bring about substantial treasury receipts. Salt is an essential daily necessity commodity, while tobacco and alcoholic beverages are also necessities of life. However, the practical question is how these items can be regulated to meet the stipulated need of Chungking. The monopoly of tea can perhaps serve as a revenue resource, since the trade routes between Chungking and the outside world have been cut off. The monopoly of alcholic beverages may also yield considerable profits, as it would be able to manufacture them out of rice obtainable through the land tax in kind and compulsory purchases. But it is inconceivable that it will be able to derive anything worthwhile from salt, sugar, matches and tobacco. Of all the areas under its control, Szechwan Province alone produces salt to a limited extent. Similarly, it is not possible that sugar, matches and tobacco can be made available to an amount that may fetch any profit worth mentioning. All data point out the prevalence of an acute shortage in supply of the daily necessities in unoccupied China, and under such circumstances, it is idle to presume that a monopoly profit of 1,600 million yuan can be successfully realized.

It seems that for Chungking there are only two ways left to meet its expenditure; that is to issue bonds in a reckless manner or inflate paper money by lowering its external value through a fresh understanding with the United States and Britain. A cumulative total of bonds issued by it since the outbreak of the China Affair shows that it has reached 11,500 million yuan, of which 3,000 million yuan represents the issue of the current fiscal year. These bonds are allotted on a compulsory basis to governmental banks, such as the Central Bank, the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications and the Farmers' Bank of China, and in exchange therefore their fapi holdings are withdrawn. It is utterly impossible to float bonds on the open market in these days, when the value of fapi is slumping precariously. This means that the time is nearing when the vaults of the aforementioned four banks will contain nothing but bonds. In this respect, the character of the bonds issued by the Chungking regime differs radically from wartime bond issues of other countries. In the case of Chungking, it is impossible to finance wartime requirements by issuing bank notes on the basis of bonds held at its central banking institution. The only device possible for it is to issue bonds to exchange them for the actual amount of fapi in possession of the four banks. Here, too, it will face an inconvenience, because the right to issue fapi is held by the United States and Britain. It cannot expand the circulation of its legal tender or reduce the value of fapi in terms of the Anglo-American currencies without the consent of the United States and Britain.

Camouflage Currency

The new customs gold note is being issued as a camouflaged currency to meet various internal and external obligations. It is also serving as a medium to meet Chungking's wartime financial exigencies in that it is being used to pay the salaries and allowances of Government officials, as well as to settle other disbursements. It has the complexion of an ordinary internal currency, for it is issued in small denominations of 1 to 10 yuan. On the other hand, the customs gold note issued in large denominations of 1,000 to 10,000 yuan signifies that the Chungking regime wishes to utilize it as a sort of Government bond, making it appear as being strongly backed by American dollar and therefore sounder than bonds in yuan, it is attempting to force banks and other investors to take up the customs gold note.

The volume of new note issuable on the basis of 50 million yuan customs gold note is limited to only 800 million yuan in acordance with their relative values stipulated by the Chiang administration. This is an insignificant sum compared to 10,500 million yuan which General Chiang Kai-shek requires for the 1942 fiscal year. If Chungking evolves a scheme to issue more than 10,500 yuan of new bank notes on the basis of 50 million yuan customs gold note, the commodity prices in terms of its legal tender are bound to sky-rocket. It is quite imaginable that such a situation would oblige it to create additional kinds of currencies on top of the existing ones, all of which will travel to rural districts to remain ultimately bottled up there.

In view of the current unsound monetary operations of Chungking, there is every reason to believe that its currency system is heading toward a hastening collapse. Neither its reliance on Anglo-American financial aids nor its scheme of customs gold note can be of any high practical value. Its currency has reached such a moribund state that it is more than problematic whether it can manage to acquire a temporary respite.

Harbin

Cosmopolitan Harbin! Formerly dubbed the "Moscow of the Orient," or a "Paris in the East," according to the fancy of the observer, this vigorous city of North Manchoukuo now spurns the suggestion implied in these epithets, of being a replica of any European city, however great, and a pleasure ground for the western world.

With a vast pride in its national consciousness and a keen sense of its responsibility as virtual leader of the rising young Empire of Manchoukuo, Harbin today is bending all efforts towards building up the many interests of the country, wisely directing the varied international elements within its borders, and making of them one harmonious whole. There are six chief races represented within the city,—Manchoukuo, Japanese, Chinese, Chosenese, Mongolian and White Russian, and it is an evidence of the strength and integrity of the new empire that a population of such a heterogeneous nature can live together in such peace and harmony there.

Young as cities go, being a mere forty or more years old, the Harbin of today shows no sign of its plebeian beginnings, when, as a lonely fishing village, it began life on the banks of the mighty Sungari River. Since those early days so much of interest, of tragedy and intrigue, have been compressed into the pages of its brief but colorful history, and these have left their mark.

Dominating all others is the Russian influence, the result of the machinations of Tsarist Russia, which encroached upon China in the closing years of the 19th and early years of the 20th centuries. This is seen in the large Slavic population, the Old World architecture and the distinctly religious atmosphere of the city, with its spired and turretted cathedrals and tolling chimes.

As an educational center, Harbin ranks high. There are schools for the Russian, the Manchoukuo and the Japanese populations, each race having fine institutions ranging from elementary to university standing, in matters of art the city is making great headway. With museums established by the Provincial and City Boards and the South Manchuria Railway Company, which has taken great interest in cultural and edutional matters, the artistic interests of the citizens are being well looked after.

Harbin is well provided with means of transportation, communication within and without the city being made by train, airplane, steamer, junk, tramcar, auto, bus, rickshaw and sled. The principal products of the city are soya beans, bean oil, wheat flour, beer, gems, provisions, confectionery, textiles and furs.

THE MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

Ota Dokan

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times Advertiser Staff

Part I

We have not quite done with the Hojos yet, but to continue the narrative of their interesting progeny would be to take a long stride into a period nearer our age: this we must forbear a little while as we would like to make a brief study of another character, contemporaneous with Hojo Soun, in many respects as remarkable a man as Soun himself, though cast in a different mould and moving in a different atmosphere and environment of the warlike age. The name of Ota Dokan by which he is better known to history than to the age he lived in, is familiar to every child able to lisp the Japanese alphabet as that of a great hero who was not only a brave warrior but a highly accomplished nobleman with humane heart and elegant tastes, the very pattern of what every good samurai should be.

Dokan's memory is dear to the inhabitants of Kanto, especially Tokyo; he was the original builder of the Castle of Yedo on the site of which the Tokugawas had at a later period reared the more pretentious edifices called by the same name, and which, with the wonderful modifications and improvements made since the Restoration, constitute the great Imperial Palace we behold today. That the Tokugawas had reduced invaluable services in founding the city of Yedo and in promoting the peace, the culture, and the prosperity of the pre-Restoration Yedo is a matter of history which the whole world acknowledges, but not less to be denied is the remotor fact that Ota Dokan had seen "in the trackless wilds of Musashi province, as wide as the sky itself" a potential spring of glorious future expansion and laid therein the first solid foundations for the Empire's capital city.

Tokyo's Two Benefactors

The two striking statues gracing the bottom of the broad stairway in the entrance hall of Tokyo Municipal Office—of Tokugawa Iyeyasu and Ota Dokan—are an appropriate testimony to the universal respect and affectionate regard in which their memory is always cherished as the two outstanding benefactors of Tokyo.

While the character of Iyeyasu, scrutinized under the merciless searchlight of modern historical inquiry, is represented to our view as a realistic portrait—that of an exceptional human being with both virtues and faults—that of Ota Dokan who died 56 years before Iyeyasu was born, bears something of a saintly halo like a legendary figure sprung from an ancient scroll of romantic chivalry. But none the less real or living was the man Dokan. If the statement is correct that Dokan was 54 years old when he died in 1486, he was born in the same year as Hojo Soun, but each was guided by a different star of destiny. For one thing, Dokan's life makes a strong appeal to the imagination of men: they are such as every would-be hero must love to duplicate in himself. So a good deal of legend and romance has come to be mixed with the make up of his dramatic personality. Of this the following famous anecdote is a striking example.

A Famous Story

Dokan was a brave warrior, wholly devoted to the feats of arms, hunting in peace and fighting in war, but lamentably lacking in the gentler tastes, being therefore somewhat boorish in manners and rude in speech. One afternoon he was out hunting, when, caught with a shower, he "tapped at a poor cottager's gate," begging the loan of mino (straw mantle), an article of raiment which every farm house could not have been without, when a lovely maiden came out and presented to the distinguished stranger a spray of yamabuki blossoms (kind of small yellow roses). Dokan, unable to solve the mystery, rudely declared that what he wanted was a rain coat not the blossoms, and went his way in high dudgeon. On returning home, he asked his retainer, Nakamura Shigeyori, what it all meant, and the latter explained that the pretty maiden was only quoting the famous tanka by Prince Shigeakira:

"Nanae yae hana wa sake domo
yamabuki no
"Mi no hitotsu dani nakizo
kanashiki."

(which was translated by William N. Porter as follows):

The yamabuki blossom has
A wealth of petals gay;
But yet in spite of this, alas!
I much regret to say,
No seed can it display.

The wording "mi no" in the second hemistich, if taken as one word "mino," will mean "rain coat," so the whole poem may be made to read something like this: "A flower in the mountain (perhaps the maiden herself), be she ever so pretty to look at, is yet so poor as to lack even a single mino." Such was the wit and learning of the coy maiden who in this delicate fashion tendered her apology for not being able to comply with his request, all of which was wasted upon the brave but unlearned warrior lord. Dokan was so abashed, as the story goes, that thenceforth he began to study literature and poetry till he became one of the most accomplished poetasters as well as warrior captains of his age.

In song and picture no less than in popular history has this story been so beautifully woven to make up Dokan's personality that it seems impossible, even inadvisable, to extricate it, the very statue adorning the Municipal Office seems to represent Dokan in the conventional get-up of the noble huntsman as if he were posing before the blushing maiden's humble abode.

The True Version

Though it would seem a pity to disfigure such a pretty gem, it is hardly necessary to say that it was romancing rather than a sober truth, obvious from the fact that Dokan was a son of a highly honored and cultivated warrior chief and that he had from early boyhood exhibited a remarkable talent for polite learning as much as for warlike arts. His father, Ota Sukekiyo, a distinguished retainer in the service of Uyesugi Akifusa (Ogigayatsu Uyesugi), took care that the boy, then named Mochisuke which was changed to Sukenaga as he grew into manhood, was properly trained in all the arts and accomplishments befitting a high warrior. At the age of eight Dokan was put to Kenchoji, one of the "Five Learned Temples" of Kamakura where he made such marvelous advance in literary learning that when only ten years old he wrote a composition which in style and in thought was taken for the work of an adult scholar of high degree. His studies were continued with steady industry, it is written, and by the time he left school he displayed such proficiency in the classics that the tonsured scholars of the Five Temples "rolled their tongues in sheer astonishment" at his erudition, and it was added that Dokan had an unsurpassed genius for composing tanka.

Such being the authenticated account of Dokan's early career, the romantic episode above cited dissolves into a myth, the more likely version being that contained in the "Bushi Go Roku" (Records of Great Warriors' Words), which is as follows:

One day returning from hawking, Dokan, caught in rain at a place called Kasai, went to a farmer's hut, asking the loan of a mino, when out came a poor old woman with a branch of yamabuki which she presented to him in a very abashed manner; at which Dokan, much impressed with her ready wit, went his way in the rain, and later caused an inquiry made as to the woman's name and address and had her comfortably provided for life.

To substitute "a poor old woman" with "a beautiful blushing maid" is perhaps excusable as a flight of poetic imagination; no less unreasonable it seems for inventive muse to represent Ota Dokan as a brave knight who, like Othello, knew little of this tame polite world save what "pertains to the feats of war and broil."

(To Be Continued)

In the Periodicals

Kokusai Keizai Shuho, Vol. 23, No. 41 dated October 10, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Domei Tsushin-sha, Tokyo. Price 30 sen. Leading articles: Until the Final Victory, Chancellor Hitler's Speech, Southern Region Economy Under Military Administration, the Outcome of the Third Central Cooperative Council, Chungking's Financial Control Analyzed, and Way for Axis' Victory.

Tourist & Travel News, Vol. 30, No. 10, October, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the Toa Ryoko-sha, Tokyo. Feature articles: Seventy Years' Progress of Nippon's Railways, An Ascetic Day at a Kamakura Temple, Rambling Through Hyuga Province, and Fishing in Northern Waters.

Seinen, Vol. 27, No. 10, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Dai Nippon Seishonen-dan Honbu, Tokyo. Price 20 sen. Feature articles: Military Relief Campaign in the War of Greater East Asia, Chinese Youth and New National Movement, Two Big Festivals in Autumn, Suez and Panama Canals, and Discussions on the Construction of Greater East Asia and Anglo American Counter-Offensive.

Domei Jumpo, Vol. 6, No. 27 dated October 10, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Domei Tsushin-sha, Tokyo. In a summarized way, the magazine contains all the important news items at home and abroad, covering the period of September 21 to 30, 1942.

Domei Jumpo, Vol. 6, No. 28 dated October 20, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Domei Tsushin-sha, Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Containing the latest important news items at home and abroad, the magazine is well edited in a summarized way and is a sound contribution to the understanding of the wartime international situation.